THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1868. | NUMBER 36

The Daily Constitution.

Y CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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's sales, per levy of ten lines cr less...	$2 50
's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square......	5 00
ollector's sales, per square......	5 00
tions for Letters of Administration......	3 00
tions for Letters of Guardianship......	3 00
ters of application for dismission from Administration......	4 50
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lications for leave to sell Land......	5 00
ices to Debtors and Creditors......	3 00
es of Land, etc., per square......	5 00
es of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
ray Notices, 30 days......	3 00
eclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time......	1 00

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s of Land, etc., by Administrators, Execu- or Guardians, are required by law to be held first Tuesday in the month, between the of ten in the forenoon and three in the af- oon, at the Court House in the county in the property is situated. Notices of these must be given in a public gazette 40 days ous to the day of sale. otices of the sale of personal property must ven in like manner 10 days previous to the of sale. otices to the debtors and creditors of an esta also be published 40 days. otice that application will be made to the t of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., be published for two months. tations for letters of Administration, Guar- ship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dis- ion from Administration, monthly 6 months; ismission from Guardianship 40 days. les for foreclosure of Mortgage must be pub- d monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost rs, for the full space of 3 months; for com- g titles from Executors or Administrators, e bond has been given by the deceased, the space of three months. ublications will always be continued accord- to these, the legal requirements, unless other- ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

e Atlanta	5.00 A.M
e at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Augusta	7.00 A.M.
e at Atlanta	6.30 P.M.

rains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

e Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
ve at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
e Augusta	10.00 P.M.
ve at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAIL- -87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. , President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; FANSAH, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

e Atlanta	7:58 A. M
ve at West Point	12:30 P. M.
e West Point	12:50 P. M.
ve at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

e Atlanta	3:00 P. M.
ve at West Point	11:05 P. M.
e West Point	3:00 A. M.
ve at Atlanta	10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 -Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, t; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

e Macon	7.45 A.M.
e at Atlanta	2 00 P.M.
e Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
e at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

e Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
e in Macon	2.10 A.M.
e Macon	8.40 P.M
e Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on the largest and best selected stock in Atlan- and will sell to country merchants at New York , with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Nor- corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jew- &c., repaired and warranted -d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. iring in good style and warranted. -d1y

R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

AKE this method of informing the citizens of lanta and vicinity that they have taken s in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad , where they are prepared to perform all op- ns pertaining to Dentistry. e claim that our work can't be excelled by any rticular attention given to the correction and lation of Children's Teeth. to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no to leave our office without a perfect fit. Sat- tion given in every case. ties wishing their teeth operated on at their ences shall be accommodated, and have the fit of an operating chair. Satisfactory refer- given. july9-d6m

R. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,

(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)
Over Kyle's Auction Store,
ANTA, ...GEORGIA
Residence Ivy street, between Decatur Houston. june21-d2m

H. MARSHALL,

DENTIST

AN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry estab- ment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., l half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

R. D. BADGER

Dentist Office,

Block, Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta ....Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
FICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
. B.—Notice sign R. D. BADGER.
-d6m

SIDNEY DELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
FFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
-d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

IQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
-d1y

LIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)
LANTA ....GEORGIA,

AVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn.
Howard Kiln Lime.
Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps con- stantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper different sizes. je16-d3m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nulified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

☞ **ATLANTA POST OFFICE.**—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3 45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3 45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7 45 A.M. 4.20 P. M.	5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P.M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R.R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega---Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly---Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden---Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Newnan to Franklin---semi-Weekly---Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin---Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton---Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville --Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville---Weekly---Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville---Semi-Weekly---Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee---Weekly---Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 25, 1868.

DURHAM'S.—This is, perhaps, the best smoking tobacco in the world. Smith Richmond & Lowe, next door to our office, keep it constantly, and sell it low. We are now *puffing* a paper of it.

GEN. BLAIR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—We publish this evening Gen. Blair's letter accepting the nomination for Vice President. The letter is characteristic of the bold, fearless, honest man he is. There are no negatives in his character. What he means he says with a Jacksonian vim. The Radicals, having accomplished what they have done in the way of reconstruction by lawlessness and bayonet oppression, will fill and frighten their imaginations with supposed violence in everything their adversaries say and do from now until the November election. The Democrats, in simply proposing to undo by the ballot what they have done by the bayonet, subject themselves to the vilest misrepresentations. A peaceful opposition on their part to the outrageous measures of the Radicals, subjects them to the false charge of revolutionists and traitors. If to carry out the views of Gen. Blair, as expressed in his letter, be treason and revolution, then the Radicals had as well at once determine to make the most of it. They may scent powder and brimstone in it as much as they like, and turn up their noses in pious horror of the consequence.

Let the People Remember!

That Governor Brown, in his message of the 10th of March, 1864, to the Georgia Legislature, did write as follows:

"I am informed that a number of persons in that portion of our State adjoining East Tennessee, have lately removed, with their families, within the lines of the enemy, and carried with them their movable property. Those persons have never been loyal to the cause of the South, and they now avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of uniting with the enemies of their State.

"I recommend the enactment of a law, providing for the confiscation of the property of all such persons, and that all such property be sold, and the proceeds of the sale applied to the payment of damages done to loyal citizens of the same section, whose property has been destroyed by raids of the enemy, or by armed bands of tories.

"I am also informed that some disloyal persons in that section have deserted from our armies, or avoiding service, have left their families behind, and gone over to the enemy, and are now under arms against us. I am happy to learn that the number of such persons is very small. I recommend the confiscation of the property of this class of persons also, and in case they have left families behind that are a charge to the country, that no part of the relief fund be allowed them, but that they be carried to the enemy's lines, and turned over to those in whose cause their husbands now serve.

"I also recommend the enactment of such laws as shall forever disfranchise and decitizenize all persons of both classes, should they attempt to return to their State."

J. F. LONG, (colored,) President of the Grant Club in Macon, calls a meeting of the Radical party to meet in that city on the 28th of August. Blodgett, his brother, Chairman of the Radical Executive Committee, calls a convention of the party to meet in this city on the 18th of August, to ratify the action of the Chicago Convention.

This much for running Frank Blair's letter.

PLAGIARISM FOR A HOT DAY.—The Galaxy finds somebody who has accused Swinburne of stealing his lines—

"I dare not always touch her, lest the kiss
Leave my lips charred"—

from the old poet's monkey, which

"Married the baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips and then he kissed her—
Kissed so hard he raised a blister;
She set up a yell."—*Exchange.*

The Galaxy, in the very breath with which it accuses Swinburne of stealing, struts in a stolen feather. The London Spectator was the first to discover the plagiarism.

☞ Thurlow Weed's paper says: "Gov. Seymour is not to be beaten by being called a Copperhead, or Frank Blair to be distanced in the race because he is a Revolutionist. Ridicule Seymour as some Republican journals may, he is the most popular man in the Democratic party. Eternal vigilance is necessary to elect Grant."

☞ The Radicals propose to bully us at the polls with bayonets. Let us frighten the cowardly rascals away by the number of our ballots.

THE COST OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—The speakers on the loan in the French Chamber, seem all to agree upon two points—that the Empire has spent on an average £12,000,000 a year since 1852, in excess of the revenue, and that the total budget of France cannot be considered less than £120,000,000 a year. At that rate the Empire has cost France £168,000,000 already, and in fifty years two-thirds of her income would be mortgaged to the debt. Affairs are not really so bad as this; first, because the country is increasing in wealth, and, secondly, because the grand check, inability to borrow, will arrive before that; but the policy of the Empire, if persisted in, will really endanger the security of Rentes. A great war would be cheaper than this armed peace.—*London Spectator.*

CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been unfavorable to corn. Many of our farmers planted late, and the corn is consequently not yet made. Many others, however, are now engaged in pulling fodder, and dry weather is favorable. We very much fear that the crop will be a little short.

Cotton is flourishing, but the caterpillar has appeared on several farms and it is feared will do some damage. The staple still commands 31½ to 32 cents in New York.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Traywick.

Roll called and the Journol of yesterday read and approved.

A message from the House was received announcing the election of Hon. W. P. Price Speaker *pro. tem.*, and Mr. Carrington Clerk *pro tem.*

Mr. CANDLER moved to refer the petition of Mr. Mattox in reference to contesting the seat of the present sitting member of his district, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SMITH presented a memorial from Ransom Montgomery, (colored) which petitions the Legislature for the payment of unliquidated accounts held by him. [It will be remembered that this faithful colored man, some years ago, saved the Chattahoochee Bridge from destruction by fire, for which services the State Legislature bought and emancipated him, and voted him a certain amount annually during life, if we mistake not. As a motion was carried to refer the memorial to the appropriate committee without reading, we were unable to learn the amount due him.]

Mr. SPEER moved to refer the memorial to a special committee without reading. Lost.

Mr. SPEER renewed his motion, which was adopted.

Mr. BRUTON offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to investigate the report of Provisional Governor Ruger, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. WINN introduced a resolution looking to the distribution of copies of Irwin's Code to State officers. Laid on the table.

Mr. SPEER offered a resolution thanking the Provisional officers for the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

A motion was made to lay it on the table. Unanimously carried.

Mr. CANDLER introduced a resolution calling upon His Excellency to furnish to this body all papers relating to contested seats of Senators. Carried.

A motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. CANDLER offered the following:

Whereas, Ex-Governor Jos. E. Brown, one of the ablest lawyers in the Republican party of Georgia, as well as other persons distinguished for their knowledge of constitutional law, held, during the late election canvass, that persons of color were not entitled to hold office under the existing Constitution; and, Whereas, such persons hold seats as Senators on this floor; and, Whereas, there are laws of vital importance to the people of Georgia to be enacted by the General Assembly, the validity of which should not be made uncertain because of participation in their enactment by persons not entitled under the Constitution to so participate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to inquire into the eligibility of the several persons of color holding seats as Senators, and report the at earliest day practicable.

Mr. HUNGERFORD (Rad.) said: There is a higher opinion than Gov. Brown's.—We have had the question settled. A United States Senator has settled it—one who holds a higher office than Brown has yet held. [He might have added, or ever will hold, if the white men of Georgia have a voice in the matter.] I mean Senator Sumner, who, in a letter, has said that there is no reason why colored persons shall not hold office, or anything else that any one else can under the Constitution of the United States. The passage of the 14th article settles that question forever in Georgia. Besides, the Constitution of this State proclaims that "all persons born or naturalized," whose residence is here, are citizens of the State, and that no law shall be made to abridge any of their privileges. Does it simply mean that they may breathe and work, or that they are entitled to all the privileges of American citizens? The time for color has passed. I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed or laid on the table.

Mr. CANDLER (Dem.) Then, Mr. President, as a motion to postpone indefinitely is debatable, I shall make some remarks in support of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT.—A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. CANDLER.—I understood the gentleman to make a motion to postpone indefinitely.

The PRESIDENT.—The Chair understood the motion to be to lay on the table.

Mr. CANDLER.—If the gentleman will withdraw his motion, I will endeavor to explain to him the object and meaning of the resolution. It only seeks to determine the status of these persons. It does not propose to put them out.

The PRESIDENT decided the remarks to be out of order.

Mr. HOLCOMBE (Democrat to the backbone), called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CANDLER asked for the reading of the resolution.

AARON APERORIA rose to a *pint* of order, saying that the Constitution of Georgia settles the question, and that the resolution of Mr. Candler was, therefore, out of order.

The resolution was re-read, after which the Secretary began to call the yeas and nays. When the name of Bradley was called, Mr. Candler objected to his voting on the ground that no person was entitled to vote on a question of this nature who was individually interested in it.

The PRESIDENT decided that the point was not well taken.

The Secretary then proceeded with the call, which resulted as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs. Bowers, Bradley, Brock, Bruton, Campbell, Colman, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin, of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Hungerford, Jones, McWhorter, Sherman, Smith, of the 7th, Smith, of the 36th, Speer, Stringer, Wallace, Welch—21.

Those voting in the negative are: Messrs. Burns, Candler, Fain, Graham, Griffin, of the 21st, Hicks, Hinton, Holcombe, Jordan, McArthur, McCutchin, Wellborn, Winn, Wooten—14.

Several Democrats were absent, which accounts for the slim vote on this side of the house.

Mr. BURNS (Dem.) said that Mr. Burke, who claims to be the State Printer, was ready to execute any work which the Senate might have for him to perform. According to the Georgia Code, which the new Constitution recognizes as law, Mr. Burke was still the State Printer.

He then introduced a resolution to the effect that J. W. Burke be hereby instructed to hold himself in readiness to execute any printing which either branch of the Legislature may wish to have done. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. SPEER the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

House met, Speaker McWhorter in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Seals. Roll called and proceedings of the previohs day read and adopted.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of adopting a resolution tendering the use of this hall to Hon. John Milledge, of Augusta, that he may address the General Assembly on Monday evening.

The rules were also suspended to take action upon a resolution declaring L. Carrington, Esq., Clerk of the House *pro. tem.* Adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Clerk to furnish members with stationery.

The joint resolution of Mr. Tweedy, of Richmond, suspending levy and sale until the Legislature shall act upon the relief question was adopted; and a subsequent resolution directing the same to be sent to the Senate was adopted.

By Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes—

Resolved, That if the Senate concur in the resolution staying the levy of certain *fi. fas.*, that the Clerk of this House have two hundred copies thereof printed as soon as possible, and distribute them by mail, one to each Sheriff of the different counties of the State. Adopted.

Considerable discussion took place on a resolution fixing Tuesday next for the election of United States Senators and State House officers. The following was adopted:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the two houses will proceed on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., each house voting separately, as directed by the act of Congress, to elect a United States Senator, for the term which expires on the 4th of March, 1873, being the successor after the expiration of a term to the Hon Alfred Iverson.

Also, for a United States Senator for the term which expires on the 4th of March, 1871, being the successor to the Hon. Robt. Toombs.

Resolved further, That the two houses will proceed on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in joint assembly in the Hall of the House of Representatives, to the election of the following officers, to-wit:

A Comptroller General, a Surveyor General, and a State Printer, all of the said elections to be conducted in conformity to the requirements of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. SISSON, of Fulton, presented the memorial of Ransom Montgomery (colored) asking the Legislature to take cognizance of his case. The memorial was referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. MAUL of Muscogee, offered the following—

Resolved, That the State Treasurer advance to members and officers of this House per diem pay. (not to exceed the amount allowed by the law of the session of 1866) from the 4th day of July, 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Turnipseed, of Clay, offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Some doubt exists in the minds of the members of this House as to the time of the legal organization of the same; Be it therefore

Resolved, That the action of this House from the 4th day of July inst., to the date of its permanent organization on the 18th inst., inclusive, be legalized and binding; and that the members and officers of the same be entitled to their *per diem* and mileage from the date first aforesaid. Adopted.

By Mr. TURNER, of Bibb, (colored,) a Bill to be entitled An Act to incorporate the Georgia Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for other purposes. Read the first time.

After several unimportant motions and resolutions, the House adjourned to Monday at 10 o'clock.

THE MODEL REPUBLIC.—Blackwood's Magazine is one of the quickest in the Old World to detect any vagary or defect in the working of the machinery of the model Republic. But that sharp-eyed periodical only found out in its last or June number what we in this quarter of the world have known for years, that the constitution is a dead letter. We can only account for its tardy perception of the truth by supposing it was deluded by the balderdash of the Radical press, which has been making the welkin ring with its glorifications of universal liberty and universal equality. It now sees the matter in its true light. It says:

"At the very first strain to which it was subjected, the beautiful, the symmetrical, the perfect constitution broke helplessly down, and is at this moment of no more binding force upon the American people than any of the numberless equally beautiful and unrevokable constitutions bestowed upon themselves by the French between 1789 and 1848. * * * A dominant revolutionary faction having a majority in both Houses of Congress, laughs its shreds and remnants to scorn, and make their own decrees do duty in its stead."

In another portion of this article it says:

"The constitution provided no punishment for an act of secession, and the Northern people determining there should be no secession and no disruption of the Union. If force could prevent it, resorted to force, in defiance of the spirit if not of the letter, of the written document."

Great efforts have been made to pervert the facts and to represent the South as initiating force, but Blackwood utters the truth and what will be the verdict of truthful history. In sixty days after the Republican party obtained possession of the government, they erased its peculiar and distinctive feature, *consent*, and substituted *force*—thereby revolutionizing the whole character of our institutions.—*Charleston News.*

WILD SPEECH OF AN EX-FEDERAL GENERAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, under date 22d, says:

The impression is becoming stronger here every day that the country is about to pass through a much more trying ordeal than was the war of the rebellion. As an evidence of the deep feeling here, it can be stated an ex-General of the Federal army, now in business here, gave it as his solemn conviction that before the close of a year from this date death by hanging will be witnessed within the walls of the Capitol. If the schemes concocted by the Jacobins by which to seize upon the Government, be attempted to be put into execution, General —— says he confidently expects to see members of Congress hung in their respective Chambers—as the surest means of arresting the revolution and saving the country.

From Washington.

The Negro Militia Bill Balks in the House—John C. Fremont on the Trail of the Carpet-baggers—A poor prospect for the Funding Bill—Texas in Congress—The Reconstructionists Report against the division of the State—Mississippi, &c.

Special Dispatches to the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

The bill to arm the negroes of the Southern States, which got through the Senate at midnight, is now before the House. The Republican leaders are alarmed at the public disapproval, and it may not pass. They claim that under existing laws they may reach all they desire without any special act.

AN OLD SPORT.

John C. Fremont is here. He is immensely sweet on the carpet-baggers, and has given more than one dinner. He is anxious to get their votes for his great Cairo and El Paso Railroad.

TEXAS.

The Reconstruction Committee have resolved not to divide Texas. Bingham, Farnsworth and Beck have been appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill creating a new provisional government in that State.

Paine is to prepare a report on the Mississippi imbroglio.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill is now before the Conference Committee of the two Houses. The prospects of its coming safely out of chancery are not good. Senator Sherman, its author, does not hesitate to say that the differences of opinion in regard to it on the part of members of the committee are irreconcilable.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House of Representatives is anxious for a recess until the 21st of September, (the date proposed by the Senate) instead of an adjournment *sine die*. It will probably adopt the Senate's resolution to that effect, and adjourn next Monday or Tuesday. The professional carpet-baggers are for a prolonged session, impeachment, and back pay.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gillem's report perhaps will settle the revision of the late vote in Mississippi. The matter has been referred to a committee, and is the subject of intense radical consideration.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia carpet-baggers are here in great numbers, both hungry and lively.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Washburn claimed in his late speech that the expenses of the Government during the last fiscal year will show a reduction of nine millions; but the deficiency bill shows a multiplication of this pretended economy by them.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill has not yet been signed by the President.

A BAD LOT.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Southern carpet-baggers was stormy and incendiary.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Mandarian Burlingame is vigorously pushing the Chinese treaty down the throat of Congress by several superb dinner parties.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats here are more and more confident every day.

MURDER.—A foul murder was perpetrated on Wednesday last about 9 o'clock, near Mr. Page's residence, in this county, some thirteen miles from the city, on the Houston road, near Echeconnee creek. A negro man named Frank, in the employ of Mr. Isaac B. Bason, was the victim of the foul assassin, who fired from an ambush. Frank and another negro were passing along the road near the fence corner, and just as they passed, the murderer, who was concealed in the corner of the fence, fired at Frank, the ball or slug entering just behind the ear, and coming out at the top of the forehead. The musket or gun was also charged with several buck shot, which took effect upon Frank's head and neck. He was killed almost instantly. The negro who was with him, was greatly frightened, and ran back to the house and told what had happened, and soon pursuit of the murderer was given.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, who gave us the above statement of the affair, says there is no doubt that Frank was killed by another negro who was Frank's rival in a love affair. The tracks of the murderer were clearly seen yesterday morning, and measure 9½ inches in length, and give every evidence of being those of a negro. Frank was on his way to see the object of his affections when killed, and had two pistols buckled around his waist at the time. It is further known that he had, the day before, a quarrel with a negro about a certain girl, and it is thought this was the cause of the assassination. The assassin has not yet been arrested, but a strong force is after him.—*Macon Jour. and Mess.*

THE VOTING TENDENCY IN THE SOUTH.—The large accessions to the Conservative vote in Mississippi from the colored population, and the similar demonstrations, though not yet on as large a scale, in other Southern States, are calculated to suggest ominous forebodings to the party which has been so long reconstructing political quicksands upon which to build its future. Not that we suppose the rejection of a new Constitution in Mississippi, or in any other Southern State, by a majority of both the white and colored vote, would have the slightest effect in preventing the Radicals in Congress from declaring the Constitution carried. They have taught us by their practice in the past not to suspect them of any purpose in reconstruction but the aggrandizement of their party by whatever agencies may be necessary, without regard to principle or consistency. But whether they respect the will of the Southern people or not, and admit or reject their constitutions, the significant and warning fact remains that the class in the South upon whom they depend for the perpetuation of their power is already beginning to open its eyes and discover who are its best and most reliable friends. What is to insure that many of the colored men—awful thought for Radicalism—will not vote for the whites under the new constitutions? If the Southern whites, whose disposition towards them is, and always has been good and friendly, continue the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit, it is quite possible that the reconstruction machine may prove in the end, one of those pits which, the wise man tells us, the wicked dig and fall into themselves.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ We have received a note from a person who offers to bet from $500 to $5,000 that Governor Seymour will carry this State by 70,000 majority; and the same sum that Seymour will be the next President of the United States. If the enthusiastic better desires us to hold the stakes he has addressed the wrong journal. His note should be addressed to Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the Independent, who was mentioned in the Washington telegrams as a prominent bottle and stake holder during the impeachment farce.—*New York World.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON!

The Relief Bill Tabled.

Attempt at Assassination.

Losses by the Late Flood.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate last night tabled the bill relieving Fanley, of South Carolina, Hahn, of Louisiana, and General Young, of Georgia.

The Senate ratified the Chinese treaty.

Capt. J. C. Queen was found on the President's grounds with his throat badly cut. He says two whites and one negro robbed and attempted to kill him. Queen's friends think that he attempted suicide.

BALTIMORE July 25.—The loss by the flood loosely estimated at three million dollars, and fifty lives, including many women and children.

LONDON, July 25.—The Chinese rebels have left Tientsin going South. The Mickado has issued a decree against the Christians in Japan. The Tycoon menaces Jeddo. The Japanese prevent foreigners buying land at Osaka. The Secretary and servant of Servian and Prince Karageorge, are on trial for the murder of Michaels.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 24, P. M.—Cotton unchanged—sales 700 bales at 31c.

LIVERPOOL, July 24, P. M.—Cotton easier—sales 10,000 bales. Uplands 10¼; Orleans 10¾.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Money easy at 4a5. Sterling 10¼. Gold 43¼. '62 Coupons 14¼. Virginia 6's, new, 53. Tennessee 6's ex-coupon '68, new, 67. North Carolina, new, 71¾. Flour firm at 10 better. Wheat firm. Corn 1 cent better. Mess pork 28 25a28 30. Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 31. Turpentine firm at 44a45 Rosin steady.

LONDON, noon, July 25.—Holiday.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—Bonds are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, noon, July 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 8000 bales. Lard quiet at 66¾.

General Lee.

The following is the conclusion of an address on "Integrity of Character," delivered at the commencement of the Kentucky Military Institute, June 4th, 1868, by Rev. R. A. Holland:

"I rejoice, young gentlemen, that I can find an embodiment of this sublime integrity of character in a hero—not of the past but of the present—not of some distant realms of your own suffering section—not of foreign birth, but of blood brother to that which throbs thrills of enthusiasm through your veins at the mention of his name. I rejoice that we possess a model of manhood worth more to our noblest attributes than all the fortunes spent in the terrible war that revealed his grandeur to our gaze.

"Whatever may have been the errors of the South—errors for which, if they existed, she has by dearest hecatombs sufficiently atoned—the world is indebted to her for a gift that will enrich mankind forever. That gift is the example of a man who, in civil conflict, wins the admiration of his enemies, who charms envy into love, and awe or malice into silence; who comes forth from among the smoke and carnage of battle revealing a brow unstained with dishonor and hands unclotted with cruelty; who, although victor in a hundred fights against such odds of troops and treasures as skill never vanquished before, suffers no word of boasting to soil his pure lips, and notices his success only in modest ascriptions of gratitude to the Lord of Hosts, who, marching forward in the perilous path of duty, refuses a moment's pause for dalliance with the fame which others must follow, but which, like one entranced, tracks his steps and courts the condescension of his kingly glance; who, as he kneels under triumphs, rises above reverses, and when the last blow is struck, and genius can no longer cope with force, surrenders his sword with the same equanimity with which he had ever wielded it, and receives it back from the conqueror in mute testimonial that none but himself is worthy to wear a weapon whose blade blazes with a lustre of purity and prowess, bright as the scimetars of Eden's sentinels.

"Great in victory, greater still in defeat; great as described through the red haze of war, greater still as contemplated through the clear air of peace; great as a general, but greater as a man—behold him a man which, if not perfect, conceals its faults with the refulgence of its virtues, even as a sun conceals the spots on its dazzling disk. I need not call his name; nor need history when she carves for the highest niche in her Pantheon a statue to represent manhood apotheosized by its own glory, inscribe beneath it a name, which the very design of the statue speaks aloud—the immortal name of Lee."

CITY AFFAIRS.

BAILED.—A. T. Finney has given bail in the sum of $8,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, to answer the charge of the killing of Foust on Thursday last. F. has been released.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, in this city this morning, a single-case English lever gold watch, with cord chain and gold fastening. The finder will be paid the above reward by leaving it at THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

RADICAL CAUCUS NOMINEE.—It is reported that in a caucus of Radicals last night, Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Merriwether county, beat Joseph E. Brown ten votes for the Senatorial side of the U. S. Rump—long term.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.

FLOUR—The higher grades continue scarce and in fair demand, with a sale of 275 bbl. reported in lots at $6 25 for superfine and $10 50 for A No. 1. We quote, in lots, as follows: Fine $5 75a6; superfine $6 25a6 75; extra $7 75a8 25; extra family $8 75a9 25; A No 1 at $10a10 50, and fancy at $11a11 75.

GRAIN—There is some increase in the receipts of wheat, with sales of 550 bushels prime read, new crop, at $1 85a1 90. Corn continues scarce and in good local demand, with a sale of 900 bushels shelled, in bulk, at 95c. Oats are rather dull, but scarce, with a sale of 300 bushels old crop, to a dealer, at 82½c, in bulk. Sales of new oats, in sheaf, 25a30c per dozen. Rye, new crop is quiet, with a sale of 150 bushels prime, in store, at $1 50.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Holders manifest more firmness, and mess pork this evening is held at $28 50a28 75. Small sales of rump pork at $23 50a24. Bulk meats are quiet at 12c for shoulders, 15½c for clear ribbed sides and 16c for clear sides, all taken loose. Bacon is higher on orders, with a sale of 36 casks shoulders at 13¼a13½c, 10 casks clear ribbed sides at 16¾a17c, and 12 casks clear sides at 17¼a17½c, all packed. A sale of 75 tierces fancy sugar-cured hams at 20c. We quote plain sugar-cured in canvas at 18½a19c. Breakfast bacon, sugar cured in canvas, 17¼c, loose and 18¼c, packed. Lard is quiet at 17¾a18c, in tierces, while some choice lots are held at 18½c. Prime leaf, in kegs, pork-house 19¼a19¾c. Summer and butcher rendered 1c lower.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 22.

FLOUR—A moderate local demand at $9 50a9 75 for fresh made family.

GRAIN—Steady at $2 for old No. 1. Corn dull and 3c lower, closing at 88c for ear or shelled. Oats advanced, closing at 77c for No. 1. Rye $1 50a1 55.

COTTON—Dull at 30c for middling.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but held firmly and demand light. Mess pork held at $28. Bulk meats are 13a14c for shoulders and sides and bacon 13c for shoulders and 16¾a17c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured hams in fair demand at 19¼a20¼c for canvased and packed and 18c for uncured loose. Lard mostly held at 18c, but the demand is of a local nature at 17¼a17¾c; it is difficult to buy at these rates.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The market remains rather quiet but firm, as there are no surplus stocks offering. Heavy brown sheetings like Indian Head and Appleton A bring 17½c. Carroll 17c; Medford 16½a17c; Exeter A 14c. Booth S bleached command 15½c and London 15c, being an advance of ½c. Low priced ticks and stripes have been moving more freely and are worth ¼ to ½c per yard more. New delaines 20c; printed calicoes 14a14½c; [illegible] in better request and firmer. Linen coatings dull, while burlaps are selling below cost, say 1c per ounce, or 10a11c for 10 and 10½ ounce goods.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 26, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:
GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:
1. JOHN C. NICHOLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:
1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

THE CONSTITUTION, FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to place THE CONSTITUTION within the reach of every man in Georgia during the Presidential campaign, the proprietors propose to furnish subscribers at the following rates:

Daily, to November 15th - $2 50
Weekly " " " - - 50

CAREY W. STYLES & Co.

Revolutions and Reactions.

The popular reaction now going on in the political sentiment of this country is but the after-piece and the counterpart to those succeeding the various revolutions which have occurred in Europe, South and Central American States, within a period of two hundred years. The causes which precipitated those countries into revolution, may be traced to a disordered state of society, in which vice overrides virtue, luxury leads to debauchery, with individual integrity lost in public corruption, as the forerunners of social and political anarchy. The first, as also the second French Revolution found society in a diseased condition, resulting from general demoralization in both subject and government. In each instance the effect was reform of abuses practiced by rulers outside of legitimate authority. In France the spirit of resistance each time put on a Republican form—first, under the lead of Napoleon Bonaparte, as the representative of a sentiment resolving itself into the formidable spirit of a gigantic revolution. Nor did this grand movement subside until Napoleon, in the defeat of his attempted conquest of Russia, saw the beginning of that end with which he was at length overwhelmed, when his star went down on the field of Waterloo.

The pendulum was not slow in swinging to the opposite extreme, when Monarchy reseated itself on the throne; and on the very day Napoleon landed at Elba, Talleyrand having declared his abdication of the throne a forfeiture, Louis XVIII entered Paris, and set up his reign. Even with the coronation of Bonaparte himself, he whose sword had been successfully wielded in the overthrow of the ancient septem, after the sacrifice of thousands of lives, returned but to re-establish its foundations on a firmer base.

England had already, on one or two occasions, experienced the folly of France, with a corresponding result. So with the Spanish Colonies of South America. After submitting for hundreds of years to the most slavish despotism and avaricious power imposed by Spain, under Bolivar, they at length succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke. They severed, it is true, the mother tie, and they established a Republic, but on a volcano burning with perpetual fires, and occasional irruptions, which have kept up a constant state of social and political anarchy. The same may be said of the States of Central America. Their revolutions have uniformly rebounded back even beyond the beginning point.

And Mexico, ever since she was first invaded by Cortez, by whom the chain of her sovereignty was broken in the Emperor Montezuma, has been subject to almost incessant strife and fermentation. The people of these were not prepared to accept Republican government, nor are they today any nearer to it than in their first attempt at revolution. The reason is manifest. They had no past history of such. The traditions of their races they traced back into the monarchical systems under which they had lived, and no earthly power could awaken them to a due appreciation of the Republican form.

The departure of the United States Government from its legitimate constitutional sphere, and in the disposition of the people to return, is a simple repetition of what has again and again occurred in the past. True the departure has given rise to the wildest extremes, and unbounded platitudes of power, but the excesses have frightened the people earlier than otherwise to return to the olden form. The whole country is ablaze with the popular reaction, and unless we mistake the signs of the times, in November next, the reign of terror will be over, the beginning of the end foreseen in the tenor of public sentiment, and the tide set back with a force that will forever sweep the revolutionists away, and restore the Government to its legitimacy.

"DIGNITY PARTY."—The Reverend Mr. Bard, formerly so-called, has frequently flung at the Democrats the title, intended in derision, of dignity party. Good for the new school—old school—Presbyterian—Methodist Divine—for the carpenter and druggist. Hats off to the parson—we accept the name as we do that of "respectability party." There is an adaptability in the name that we like. By the Heavens! the Democratic party is the dignity party. To be sure it is. If we wish to find *respectability* where shall we look first? Bard says in the Democratic party. So say we. For once he spoke truthfully. Consider us, Parson, while you are discoursing on this text, as piously responding "amen!" If we wish to find *dignity*, where can it be found? The same authority says "dignity" means the Democratic party; and for once we endorse the Parson. So it is. Stand up, Democrats! Hold your heads high—faces front! Even your enemies charge upon you, that yours is the "dignity and respectability" party. Never deny the truth. Look at your comrades—the contrast will spur you to move onward with the Constitution in one hand, the Union in the other, and with the two, to secure the redemption of Georgia from scalawag and negro supremacy.

Joseph Brought to Judgment.

Since we have not even taken a bird's eye view of the Legislature, we are not posted as to its several distinctive nationalities, but if there should be in that body any of the class commonly and classically known as "carpet-baggers," there are certain portions of the following communication which we would especially commend to their perusal. There is also another class, should it be represented there, whose attention we would direct to certain other sections, which will readily suggest themselves on being read. The latter class may be recognized by their African de-*scent*, and in the time of which Joseph wrote they were known as "negroes," but now as "my countrymen." Irrespective of these race casts and distinctions, we commend the communication irrespective of party or party considerations, to the members of the Legislature. The subject matter is worthy of their consideration in view of the favor which Joseph is so earnestly supplicating at their hands:

ATLANTA, July 25, 1868.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow the columns of your paper to be used as the medium through which justice may be done to one of your citizens, whose name of late has been much used, much abused, and whether properly or not, can be answered by himself, as I propose to open a door for him to explain the offenses charged against him. I have been led to this course from noticing the inscriptions on the many transparencies paraded through the streets of Atlanta on the night of the 23d inst., in which the name of Joseph E. Brown figured conspicuously. Among the charges now circulating against him are the following:

1. He is charged as having recommended in his message of the 7th if November, 1860, while Governor of Georgia, to the Legislature of said State, to declare the citizens of Massachusetts found in this State *without* the protection of the laws of this State, thereby permitting them to be shot down indiscriminately. And should any other State interfere in the policy of Georgia; the Governor declares that he *"would retaliate promptly by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree, two of the subjects of such Government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should be taken."*

The Governor is charged with having said in said message of the 7th of November, 1860, that the poor white laborer of Georgia is respected, and that he blacks no master's boots and bows the knee to no one save God alone; and that the negro is in no sense of the term his equal, and he feels and knows it; and that the former belongs to the *only true aristocracy, the race of white men.*

Also, that the poor white laborers of Georgia will never allow the negro to testify against them in Courts, nor to sit with them on juries, nor march to the ballot box by their sides and participate in the choice of their rulers, claim social equality, nor ask the hands of their children in marriage, and that the ultimate design of the Black Republican party is to bring about this state of things in the Southern States, &c.

2. He, Gov. Brown, is charged with having said in said message: "So soon as the Government shall have passed into Black Republican hands, a portion of our citizens must, if *possible*, be bribed into treachery to their own section by the allurements of office, or a hungry swarm of abolition emissaries must be imported among us as office-holders, to eat out our substance, insult us with their arrogance, corrupt our slaves and engender discontent among them, while they flood the country with inflamatory abolition documents, and do all in their power to create in the South a state of things which must ultimately terminate in a war of extermination between the white and the black races."

3. Governor Brown is charged with having gone into the Executive office, owning a little farm near Canton, Ga., with a few slaves scarcely self-sustaining, and at the close of the war being the wealthiest man in Georgia. He is charged with having bought largely of railroad interest in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and other companies; plantations in southwestern Georgia, a palatial residence in the city of Atlanta, valued at $16,000 in gold—$20,000 in greenbacks.

That he has bought the land and built one of the finest business houses on Broad street, near the bridge, estimated at $40,000. Also, other property in the city of Atlanta, besides disbursing large amounts in the way of loans, etc.

Also, with having a large bank account in Europe, on which he is charged with drawing secretly, when he finds he can use the same to advantage, without making manifest his operations.

He is also charged with owning hundreds of thousands of dollars in Georgia sixes, and other State securities at the close of the war.

4. He is now charged with social equality of races, pandering to prejudice and passion, to array one class against the other, and lastly, with having lent himself to oppress, persecute, and seeking to take the life of innocent men, to increase in Radical favor and thereby secure a seat in the United States Senate.

The above are a portion of the charges daily made, and if the Governor is innocent let him vindicate himself as any honest man would delight to do; but, if guilty, we leave him to choose his own course. Believing that no man should be condemned before being heard, we desire to present the above as an issue before the people, to be by them decided, when their votes are counted in the Senatorial election.

FAIR PLAY.

FINE FLOUR.—Capt. J. H. Ketner, Agent, Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, of the Kennesaw Flour Mills of Cook and Cheek, will accept our thanks for a sack of the best and finest flour we have seen in a long time. The Captain is a very polite and clever gentleman, and, as will be seen from his advertisement in our special column, would be pleased at all times to supply flour, bran and shipstuff.

☞ Charleston, South Carolina, expects to export fifty thousand bushels of peaches this year.

MR. CANDLER'S RESOLUTION.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Candler struck Joseph at a tender point. If Joseph denies having taken the ground ascribed to him by Mr. C. we shall be under the necessity of proving it on him by reproducing a part of his Marietta speech. Joseph would prefer just now not to have anything said about that speech, but the ghosts of his past acts, like Banquo's, will not down at his bidding. They are constantly rising before him. What say you now, Mr. Brown, as to the right of negroes to vote? Which shall decide—your knowledge of Constitutional law, or your morbid desire for a seat in the United States Senate.

A Strange Announcement.

We find the following paragraph in a recent dispatch from Atlanta to the Chronicle and Sentinel:

"To the great surprise of a good many, General Howell Cobb bitterly opposed the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. At one time he was considered as decidedly in favor of its passage, but it has proven to have been a mistake."

Those parties whose "surprise," was excited by the position taken by Gen. Cobb in reference to the infamous measure referred to, surely have enjoyed very limited opportunities of knowing that gentleman's sentiments. General Cobb is about the last man in Georgia to go back upon a record so honorable as is his, and upon his State and people, by aiding, counseling, or encouraging any such damnable plot against the rights and honor of the best men of Georgia. He has never "favored," in the slightest degree, any policy but that of inflexible opposition to this, and all other measures devised by Radical malice for the degradation and ruin of the South. It causes "great surprise" to his fellow-citizens of Macon, at least, that any man, woman or child in Georgia should deem him capable of occupying any other position.

We beg to join with the Journal and Messenger in expressions of surprise that any one should, for a moment, doubt the position of General Cobb on this measure. If we understand Gen. Cobb's position it is this: that the entire reconstruction programme is unconstitutional; that, however, men might honestly differ on many of the details, but from this out, with the sources of information they now have, the people must either act with the Democratic party or the Radical party—they must either be for or against negro supremacy; and that we must let by-gones be by-gones, and cordially invite all who regard the white man superior to the negro to come in and join our glorious old Democratic party.

☞ The *New Era* labors sluggishly through a column or so of misrepresentations in order to prejudice its readers against the Democratic speeches delivered on Thursday last. Will the *New Era* have the fairness to publish these speeches if we will procure it copies of them, that its readers, instead of accepting its jaundiced view, may judge for themselves?

Correspondence N. O. Picayune.]

Mr. Pendleton at Home.

A Bright Sketch of Himself and Family.

NEW YORK July 3, 1868.

While in Cincinnati en route for this city, I called on Mr. Pendleton at his residence, in the village of Clifton, distant four miles from the Burnet House. It was upon a Sunday afternoon, and the road leading through Mout Auburn, another one of the beautiful suburban villages which circle Cincinnati, was crowded with vehicles of all kinds, guided by professional and amateur whips, out for the accustomed Sunday afternoon drive, the whole forming such a scene of dashing, rattling life as is not witnessed elsewhere I suspect, west of New York. I found Mr. Pendleton at home receiving quite a number of the Southern delegates, among whom were Gens. Forrest and Bate, of Tennessee, and Gen. Basil Duke, of Kentucky. Mr. Pendleton is occupying at present the residence of his widowed sister, a lady of large wealth who is at present traveling in Europe. The mansion is a most magnificent one, with a finish such as is seldom seen on this side of the water. At every turn evidences of European travel meet the eye, while the floors of the principal rooms are laid in marble mosaic of the most celebrated patterns. Attached to the main building is an elegant floral conservatory in the style of a grotto, filled with all the choicest exotics, and my favorite of all flowers—the fuschia, creeping out from every little cave in every variety and color. At a little distance from this there is a succession of hot houses, in which I noticed, growing most luxuriantly, bananas and pineapples, and other tropical fruits. The grounds, which are seventy-three acres in extent, are most diversified, and in all the highest state of ornamental cultivation. The views from the front and rear verandas of the main building are wonderfully grand and beautiful. Looking from the former the eye takes in at a glance the whole of the picturesque valley of Mill Creek, stretching out to the westward for miles and miles, while, from the latter, the valley of the Ohio, with "*la belle Riviere*" winding away between the hills to the sea, makes up a picture which, with the golden mist of a setting sun thrown over it, seemed to me, as I gazed long and wistfully down it, too lovely to be real.

Mr. Pendleton is a much handsomer man than I expected to see, and, although there are several fine photographs of him extant, one of the best of which is now hung along with the rest of the Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, at the head of the first flight of stairs in new Tammany Hall, they all fail to give (and it is rare that these sun pictures ever do) that peculiar expression which draws one toward him, the moment his face is lighted up in welcome. Mr. Pendleton's manner is easy and self-possessed, with a *bonhommie* which is not often met with in these higher latitudes. There is just a little of the brusqueness of the Western politician about him, which, perhaps, would escape those who did not observe them very closely. His voice is clear and sonorous, with a slight nasal twang, which, though a little unpleasant, at times, when his voice is pitched high, is scarcely noticeable when his words soften down into the tone of ordinary converse.

Mr. Pendleton is of medium stature, with a manly and robust constitution, clear olive complexion, eyes of bluish gray, and, though between forty and forty-five years of age, does not seem so old by ten years. His hair, of which he has a fine suit, is quite black, and there is no trace of gray save a few silver threads which peep out here and there from the silky beard upon his chin. In his attire, Mr. Pendleton is faultlessly neat, without in the least approaching to foppery. In a walk to which he invited me through the grounds, he cast aside all allusions to politics, and entertained the few who joined us with interesting accounts of the surrounding localities, to many of which local historic traditions are attached. Just at the foot of the grounds, looking up Mill Creek Valley, stands the old Ludlow House, famous as a headquarters in the Indian wars. Mrs. Pendleton, who joined her husband in receiving, is a most accomplished and elegant lady, with a face and manner which tell at once of cultivation and refinement. She is a native of Maryland, and the daughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." It would be a curious and pleasing coincidence, if it should come to pass that the daughter of the prisoner, beneath the walls of Fort McHenry, "neath the rocket's red glare," should preside at the White House. Mrs. Pendleton is a blonde, with clear cut features and a mild and pleasing expression. She was dressed on this occasion, in an exquisite robe of ashes of roses, which fell in graceful folds over her figure which seemed to me, as she moved about among her guests, the perfection of symmetry. Standing aside conversing with Gen. Duke, as I entered, was the young wife of Major Charlton Morgan, a brother of Gen. John Morgan, the famous Kentucky raider. She is a niece of Mr. Pendleton and a lady of great cultivation and beauty. On the lawn near the house, a group of children were playing as I stepped into my carriage to leave. Two of them were pointed out to me as the children of Philip Barton Key, and the rest the children of Mr. Pendleton. The former are being brought up by their aunt with her own.

CARD FROM THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.—These young gentlemen, so long and so cruelly confined in that bastile in our midst, known as "McPherson Barracks," on their release and on the eve of their departure home, in the following card express their grateful appreciation of the many kindnesses of which they were the recipients, at the hands of our citizens during their imprisonment. May God hasten the day when the "petty acts of despotism on the part of the military authorities," against which no men who ever lived had greater cause to pronounce judgment, than these innocent and outraged young men, shall cease in our midst, the "despotism" crumble in the glance of an indignant people, and a just retribution overtake its authors and abettors.

ATLANTA, July 26, 1868.

The Columbus Prisoners in leaving for their home return their heartfelt thanks to the good people of Atlanta for their innumerable acts of kindness during their imprisonment at McPherson Barracks. While we cannot particularize, we can assure each and every one of our kind friends that not one of them will ever be forgotten.

The last petty act of *despotism* on the part of the military authories returns us to our homes under guard, and forces us to adopt this method of expressing our gratitude.

WM. D. CHIPLEY,
ELISHA KIRKSCEY,
C. C. BEDELL,
JAS. W. BARBER,
ROBT. A. WOOD,
WM. A. DUKE,
ROBT. HUDSON,
JAS. C. WIGGINS,
ALVA C. ROPER.

LONGFELLOW.

The American Poet in England--His Reception at Carlise.

From the London Times, June 16.]

Mr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the American poet, who arrived in Liverpool on Saturday week, in the steamer Russia, paid a visit to the lakes on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday night proceeded to Carlisle on a visit to Mr. Robert Ferguson, of Morton, near that city. On Friday the distinguished visitor, who is accompanied by three daughters, Miss Longfellew, Miss Edith Longfellow and Miss Annie Longfellow, and also by his brother-in-law, Mr. Appleton, paid a visit to Coroy and Wetherel, with their host and some other friends, lunched with Mr. P. H. Howard, of Corby Castle, and made a tour through the picturesque grounds of Corby. On Saturday morning, the committee of the Carlisle Library, Scientific and Mechanics' Institute had the privilege of presenting an address of welcome to the poet, at Morton. The committee was introduced by Mr. Ferguson, who is President of the Institute. Mr. Davidson, banker, Vice President of the Institute, said that on behalf of the Carlisle Literary Scientific and Mechanics' Institute, he and his colleagues of the Committee of Arrangement had the honor of appearing to present an address, in which they wished to offer Mr. Longfellow a hearty welcome to the ancient city of Carlisle, and to express their high admiration of his great and distinguished talents and labors in the fields of literature, and to assure him that the heart of the old country beats with genuine affection toward the people of the great American Republic. Mr. Charles P. Hardy, a member of the committee, added a few words expressing the hope that the pearls of literature which had been profusely cast over this country by Mr. Longfellow might be brilliantly set in the hearts and judgment of those who had had the honor of reading them. Mr. John Sewell then read an address of welcome, which was brilliantly illuminated upon vellum; Mr. Longfellow, upon receiving the address, said: "Mr. President and gentlemen: Being more accustomed to speak with the pen than with the tongue, it is somewhat difficult for me to find appropriate words now to thank you for the honor you have done me and the very kind expressions you have used. Coming here as a stranger, this welcome makes me feel that I am not a stranger; for, how can a man be a stranger in a country where he finds all doors and hearts open to him? Besides, I myself am a Cumberland man. I was born in the county of Cumberland in the State of Maine, three thousand miles from here, and you all know that the familiar name of a town or county has a home-like sound to all ears. And yet there is much strangeness in this now, when I come to the land of my fathers, and find in it no traces of my family or name. If I am to find them at all, it will not be in the streets or towns, or on the outside of the houses of the living, but in the graveyard and on the doors of the dead. You can think, then, how very grateful it is to me, how very pleasant, to find my name has a place in your memories and your affections.—For this kindness, I most heartily thank you, and I reciprocate all the good wishes which you have expressed for the perpetuation of the ties of unity between our two nations."

The members of the committee were then introduced individually to Mr. Longfellow, who shook hands with them all. The proceedings then terminated. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Lonfellow visited Sir George Musgrave, at Edenhall, the scene of the legend of "The Luck of Edenhall," and he will leave Carlisle this morning for Cambridge, where the honorary degree of L. L. D. is to be conferred on him to-morrow.

A Standard Time for the Whole World.

A correspondent writing to the Scientific American, upon the subject of a standard time for the whole world, says:

The annihilation of time by the telegraph must have forced upon many minds the necessity of establishing at some point a time-piece which shall govern all the rest of the world, a time distinct from the "local," and which shall point to 12 o'clock at the same instant all over this sphere. The hours must be numbered from 1 to 24, inclusive, in order to distinguish it from local time, thus doing away entirely with A. M. and P. M. (when using standard or universal time); twelve then would mean midnight only at the government point, while twenty-four would mean noon at that point. For the rest of mankind it would be a certain guide for all official purposes. Railroad time cards would no longer perplex the public, and trains would run on uniform time everywhere. Every watch would have its own set of hands, one for the local and one for the universal time.

A telegram sent from London to San Francisco, bearing the time at starting, would show to the recipient thereof exactly how long it took to reach him, how much actual time it actually consumed. As it is now, no one can have a near idea without considerable figuring, and then he may be figuring twenty-four hours too early or too late. Every telegraph and railway once would receive its time daily, so that nowhere would the "time" be a minute "out of joint." January 31, 1 o'clock, 1868, all over the official world.

What a fine regulator of local time this would be; we should always have one right by having the other correct, there being always the same difference, so that should we know one we would know the other. Suppose, then, that Greenwich be the standard time as well as the calculating point for longitude.

There is still a better plan, but it so entirely supplants so many familiar terms, such as "noon," "morning," "evening," when used in connection with breakfast, dinner and tea, that it would go a little hard at first, though I have no doubt that, at some time, there will be but one time, and at a future day it will be perfectly easy to say "dinner at 6 o'clock," which would mean somewhere near our present time.

CHATTAHOOCHEE ENCAMPMENT No. 4. I. O. O. F.—This higher order of the Odd Fellows, was re-organized on Tuesday evening. It had long been in existence in Columbus. In 1858, however, the charter was surrendered. It has again been restored. The prospects of success and of great good to be accomplished are most flattering. There are few organizations in this community which effect so much for benevolence and the general welfare of the race as this order. The membership here is large. At the meeting Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

W. B. Harris, Chief Patriarch.
R. W. Bardwell, High Priest.
R. R. Goetchius, Senior Warden.
George Hungerford, Scribe.
Jas. A. Bradford, Treasurer.
—*Columbus Sun and Times.*

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

GEORGIA, DEKALB COUNTY.

ALL persons concerned, are hereby notified that Mary Young, of 536th district G. M., of said county, tolls before Wm. T. Cobb and R. McWilliams, freeholders, an estray taken up upon the freehold of said Young, a certain Cow, six or seven years old, crop in left ear, points of horns sawed off. Brindle sides, white back and belly. Appraised to twenty-five dollars. Said estray will be sold on the freehold of said Young on the 1st day of August next unless proven away. A substantial copy of the description and appraisment from the estray book of said county, this July 21st, 1868.
THOMAS R. HOYLE, C. I. C.
July 26—w1t.

DAVIS' HALL!

LESSEE AND MANAGER, JOHN TEMPLETON

THE GREAT RESORT!

The successful and select amusements nightly presented by the Star Artistes of the **Charleston and Savannah Theaters** AND THE LOW PRICES, *Attract Admiring Crowds* Of Ladies and Gentlemen.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27th, *AND ALL THE WEEK.*

Unequalled Attraction!

COOLEST PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Children 25 cents. Galleries 25 cents.
july 26-d1w.

NOTICE!

ALL parties having claims against the Committee for anything furnished the Columbus Prisoners, are requested to present the same to the undersigned at once, in order that a final settlement may be made.
In behalf of the Committee.
JOHN C. WHITNER,
july 26-d1t. Sec. and Treas. of Com.

TO RENT.

SPRINGHILL COTTAGE, at the Atlanta Mineral Springs. It is now complete and ready for business. It has seven rooms, a kitchen, stable, cow and fodder house, a fine well of water—no better in the city; a dancing platform 135x25. Possession given the 1st of August, as the present owner is not able to attend to it. Apply at the Cottage.
july 26-d1t.

Wanted to Rent.

A SMALL HOUSE with two or three rooms by a gentleman and his wife. Room with a respectable family not objectionable. Apply at this office.
july 26-dtf.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

PHOTOGRAPHS

FOR SALE

AT LANE'S GALLERY,

ALABAMA STREET.

July 25, 1868. d1w

HEAR!

"Democrats and Rads."

Fair Warning Given!

Great Auction Sale!

—OF—

"Democratic Wigwam"

AT 5 O'CLOCK THIS P. M.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

BY order of Executive Committee, we will sell, on the spot, the immense "Democratic Wigwam," at 5 o'clock THIS EVENING, to balance accounts. Everybody come out. The Finance Committee are requested to meet at office of Redwine & Fox immediately after close of sale.
C. L. REDWINE, Chairman
july25d1t Finance Committee.

Post-Office Saloon,

LYNCH BLOCK,

ALABAMA STREET.

ALWAYS on hand the best brands of Wines, Liquors Porter, Ales and Segars. Also the celebrated Poblar Log Whisky. McGUIRE sells to *Bar-Keepers.*
july25d4t

IN STORE

—AND—

To Be Sold!

50 CASKS CLEAR BACON SIDES.
50 TIERCES CLEAR BACON SIDES.
25 TCS. PRIME CANVASSED HAMS.
50 CASKS BACON SHOULDERS.
5 Casks PLAIN COUNTRY HAMS.
100 SACKS EX. FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.
50 SACKS SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR, From New Wheat.
25 TIERCES PRIME LARD.
100 CANS PRIME LARD.
10 Car Loads Prime WHITE CORN, WHEAT SACKS, CORN SACKS, &C.

The above Goods are in store and *must* be sold

☞ Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Langston, Crane & Hammock,
Alabama Street.
ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1868.

TO BUILDERS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Augusta, Ga., July 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in Atlanta, until the first day of August proximo, to furnish materials and build a FIRST CLASS FREIGHT WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES for this Company, in Atlanta, Ga., two hundred and seventy-five feet long, fifty feet wide and front for offices, three stories.

Full information may be obtained and plans and specifications seen at the office of M. Corput, Architect and Civil Engineer, Granite Block, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Company reserves the right to accept any bid or refuse all.
E. W. COLE,
july17-d1staug General Superintendent

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.
july16-d1m B. G. KELLY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Removal of Disabilities, Etc.

Tremedous Flood in Chigh Valley

Arrest of Express Robbers.

Storm at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—*Senate.*—After unimportant business, the House bill for the re-organization of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas came up and was placed on the President's table as too important to be referred to a committee. This bill was telegraphed in full last night.

The bill protecting American citizens abroad was resumed,

Howard opposed conferring powers on the President by which he could involve the country in a war in six weeks. Said the Government had nothing to do with Irish oppression at home, and objected to making the United States a society for the propagandism of political views.

Terry said the bill was an effort to change the laws of nations, and by its passage we would simply expose ourselves to the contempt of all the nations of the earth.

The bill passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 5 nays—Terry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard and Van Winkle voting in the negative.

Though in their seats Sumner and Trumbull refused to vote.

A bill removing the political disabilities from Hahn, of Louisiana, and Gen. Young, of Georgia, was amended to include John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and others, was taken from the table and passed.

A bill securing Howard in office as Commissioner of the Freedmans Bureau, passed.

The Senate then went into executive session. Recess.

The Senate has confirmed Alvin Hawkins Consul General of Havana, Wm. Selden, Internal Revenue Officer of Virginia, Elisha Foote, Commissioner of Patents, Henry M. Watts, Minister to Austria.

House.—A bill requiring future grants to railroads, sold only to actual settlers, passed.

A resolution passed, providing exemption from penalties of the recent tax bill for 20 days, as it will take that long for its official promulgation.

Clift, Prince, Edwards, and Gove were seated as Representatives from Georgia.

A Florida member offered an impeachment resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Baker, Ingersol and Spalding voted with the Democrats adversely to a new impeachment movement; otherwise the actions were entirely partizan.

The Committee on Impeachment was discharged.

A bill protecting Americans abroad passed and and goes to the President.

After passing many bills of no interest to the South, and passing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which secures Howard in office, the House took a recess.

BETHLEHEM, PA. July 25.—There is a tremendous flood in Chigh Valley, sweeping bridges, aqueducts, etc.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The remainder of the express robbers near Saymour were arrested.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—A heavy north east storm prevails.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—There is considerable small-pox excitement; 80 cases reported at the Health Office.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton dull; middling, 30c; receipts 83; exports 140; sterling 58a58½; New York sight ½c premium. Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine 7 75a8 00; choice 10 50a14 00. Corn quiet at 90a1 05. Oats quiet at 75. Hay 21a22. Pork dull at 29 75. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13¼a13½, clear sides 17¼a17¾. Lard quiet; tierce 18½; keg 19¼a20.

MOBILE, July 25.—Cotton market dull; sales 5 bales; low middling 27½c. Receipts 1 bale Exports 13,

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 600 bales at 30¾. Flour, fresh ground, scarce at 5a10c better; superfine, state, 6 40a7 10 Wheat scarce and firm. Corn closed heavy. Whiskey active and firmer. Bonds 35a50. Mess pork 28 50a30 00. Lard firmer; kettle 18a18½. Turpentine 54a54½. Groceries steady. Freights drooping.

LIVERPOOL afternoon, July 25.—Cotton quiet; uplands 10¾. Corn on the spot 35; to arrive 35 1-3. Red wheat 10 and 6.

NEW YORK, July 25—Money easy 3a4. Gold 43¾ Government bonds in strong demand for investment and increasing.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Cotton very dull at 31c Flour very firm with good demand; freshet yesterday destroyed or injured all mills around Baltimore; market unsettled. Wheat quiet; choice red 2 20a2 35. White corn 23a25; yellow 20. Oats quiet. Provisions steady and unchanged. Virginia 6's, old, inscribed, 45¼; old coupon 54; new 53. North Carolina 6's 72 bid.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Superfine flour 6 50 Corn 95a96. Mess pork 28¼; shoulders 13¾; clear rib sides 16¾ Whiskey free at 1 05.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Mess pork 28 50; shoulders 12¾. Lard 18 Whiskey active since new law; sales reached 4500 bbls.; in bond 40a45.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Flour, fine grades 6 00 Provisions firm at 29. Shoulders 13; clear sides 17

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA..........................GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
40 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

Fears' Column!

J.

W.

A Georgia Planter.

ONE OF OUR LARGEST SOUTHWESTERN Georgia Planters, visiting the Broker in the "Little Office" yesterday, engaged in a spirited conversation with regard to the exaggerated reports of the present growing crop of Cotton by the Southern and Southwestern Delegates to the Convention in New York, which, no doubt, depressed the Cotton market very much. This Planter is a large one, and has extensive knowledge of the area planted and its very small growth, which cannot yield like a well-grown stalk. A fourth less area planted, a fourth less force at work on it. He grew quite earnest about it, and will wager $500, at any moment that he can find one of contrary opinion, on the crop's not exceeding 2,250,000 — two and a quarter million bales. No doubt the same facts exist in other States. So hold on to your Cotton and buy your Bacon on CREDCT of

J. W. FEARS,
The Broker in the "Little Office," Macon, Ga.

F

Cotton Crop of 1868.

THE NEW YORK "BEARS," ALREADY, are backing down from the idea of 3,00,000 bales of Cotton this crop. Comwell & Zaraga, Cotton Brokers, New York, state that one bet of $10,000 is offered (not yet accepted and will not be) that the crop will not be 2,500,000 bales,

That is the way to put the "BEARS" to the test, when they are counting big crops, in order to buy the remainder of Cotton at the present low rates. So keep your cotton and buy your BACON, ON CREDIT, of

J. W. FEARS,
Provssion Broker, Macon, Ga.

E

Bacon! Bacon! Bacon!

FAIR DEMAND—CLEAR RIBBED SIDES 18½ Cents; Clear Sides 19 Cents; Shoulders 15¾; all reweighed—half cent less original weights. Western Bacon holders not pressing stocks.

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker, Macon, Ga.

A

Bishop Geo. Pierce.

ABOUT twelve years ago, at Madison, this State, I attended the Madison Methodist Commencement, James L. Pierce (brother of the Bishop) President. When I entered the building the eloquent Bishop was appealing to the Madisonians to come up and pay off the $4,000 debt over the Madison Female College. "COME UP, RIGHT NOW!" It was done. Wilds, Kolb, T. B. Baldwin, and others planked down $500, $100, $50, until very soon all was arranged. This was the last time I had the pleasure of seeing the Bishop until Wednesday of this week. I left my "Little Office in the Corner," for ONE HOUR, to visit "Wesleyan College Chapel," to hear the Bishop's address. What do you think? Again it was "Come up here and put down your names, $10 annually, to this Society. We wish and must have $5,000 annually to aid the Wesleyan to educate the thirty-two young ladies who are now the beneficiaries of the institution." The result was the Bishop talked an X out of me almost before I got my seat. Long may he live to aid, by his influence, to build Colleges, and keep alive those already built. All you friends of the Wesleyan, send to Dr. Myers, Treasurer, your $10's, and come, buy your bacon at the "Little office," on CREDIT, or for Cotton.

J, W. FEARS,
Povision Broker, Macon, Ga.

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FLOUR! FLOUR!!

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Office," Macon, Ga.

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FEARS,
Broker, Macon, Ga.

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The Daily Constitution.
DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 26, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OMBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. HENRY J. NEVILLE, of Macon.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, his wife and daughter, convenience to the Hotels and Capitol especially desired. References given and required.

Address "B,"
This Office.
jun19-d

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

WESLEY CHAPEL (M. E. CHURCH,) Peachtree street—Rev. F. A. KIMBALL, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

TRINITY (M. E CHURCH), Mitchell street, near the City Hall—Rev. W. M. CRUMLEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, in Seago's Hall, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets—Rev. R. W. FULLER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 4 P. M. No services at night.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. Dr. BRANTLEY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Marietta street—Rev. J. S. WILSON, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington street—Rev. R. K. PORTER, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M.

ST. PHILLIP'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, Washington street—Rev C. W. THOMAS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—Rev. Father O'REILY, Pastor. First Mass at 7½ A. M. Second Mass at 10 A. M. Vespers at 4. P. M.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH, 2d floor Bell-Johnson Hall—F. P. PERDUE, Pastor. Service at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

REV. A. N. CUNNINGAAM, D. D., of Franklin, Tenn., will preach at the First Presbyterian Church, Marietta street, this A. M., at 10½ o'clock. Invitation to attend, extended to all.

WANTED TO RENT.—A gentleman desires to rent a house with two or three rooms. See notice.

AT LAST.—We had a fine fall of rain on last evening, much to the delight of everybody in these parts. It is hoped that the blessing has been general, as all the farmers we have seen lately complained of the drougth. We had more than enough to lay the dust, but not half enough to wash away the filth of Radicalism.

SEE ESTRAY notice in another column.

THE present owner announces that Spring Hill Cottage—seven rooms and all necessary outbuildings—is for rent. It is located near the mineral spring, and will be put in possession of the party renting it, on the 1st of August.

We invite especial attention to the 98th annual Expose of ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn., of which W. P. Pattillo is the agent at Atlanta.

Mr. P. can be found at his office on Railroad Block, and whoever visits him there will find an agreeable and accommodating gentleman.

IN MR. B. H. HILL'S SPEECH of Thursday, before the immense Democratic mass meeting, he used these words: "Ye renegades! You could not tell the truth if you thought it to be to your interest to do so."

We don't suppose he had any allusion to the *New Era*, as that paper never tells what is not true, except for a consideration. It has reduced this traffic to such nicety that the size of the falsehood is always in exact proportion to the size of the "pile." The public may therefore, form some conception of what the *Era's* account of our Great Democratic Demonstration must have cost somebody.

LIST of money packages remaining in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta on Saturday, July 26, 1868.

W. B. Anderson, J. D. Anthony, W. Boyd, James Carroll, A. S. Fowler, F. W. Flynn, A. C. Heggie, W. M. Moore, Miss N. McRay, care J. C. Adamson, Rev. R. K. Porter, James H. Poole, Mrs. J. R. Spencer, W. A. and H. L. Spencer, West and Nelson, Robt. Widdows, R. C. Young.

B. BLALOCK, Money Clerk.

ITEM.—In a radical caucus held at the Capitol yesterday, Joseph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett were nominated for the United States Senate, the former for the long and the latter for the short term.

THE ONE AND THE OTHER.—The result of the late trial, by Military Commission, of the Columbus prisoners, is an evidence of the unerring prescience of Alexander H. Stephens. In opposition to the views of a majority of counsel for the defense, (we are so informed by one of that majority,) he determined to have the prisoners tried *all together*. It is now believed that, had they been tried *separately*, some one of them may have been convicted, from a technical insufficiency of rebutting testimony as regards the individual prisoner. In that case, too, it is probable that Gen. Meade would not have been in such a hurry to manœuvre the State into the Union in order to deprive the accused of an acquital.

As the case stood at the time of the *sine die* adjournment of the Commission, the *alibi* of Duke was established beyond a doubt, and it was fully sufficient to clear all the others. 1st., because the witnesses against one were the witnesses against the rest; and, secondly, because these witnesses swore *more positively* to the identity of Duke than to that of any of the others.

We mean no injustice to any of the other able gentlemen who contributed their abilities and energies to the defense, in asserting that Mr. Stephens has won golden opinions by his whole course in the matter of this trial. When another, upon whom the citizens of Georgia have as strong claims for protection as they have upon any man in the State, was using all the power of his fertile mind to bring disgrace and death, for a price upon the innocent victims of Radical persecution, Mr. Stephens, feeble in body, but noble in every impulse of his heart, entered the lists in behalf of citizen right and jeopardized innocence, and thank God! he conquered the fight. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and *Joseph E. Brown*—what a contrast!

A FAIR commencing on the 6th and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the City of Atlanta by the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their church building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business houses, manufacturing companies, &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions. Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and *evergreens* from the coast. The following generous offers have been made to the church:

The following roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (held in Atlanta in October next,) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
C. WALLACE, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.
E. W. COLE, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.
A. J. WHITE, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.
H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.
VIRGIL POWERS, Engineer and Superintendent South-Western Railroad.
WADE S. COTHRAN, President Rome Railroad.
ISAAC BENSON, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.
E. H. EWING, Superintendent Nashville and Charleston Railroad.
J. B. HOXIE, Superintendent East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.
W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
W. M. WADLEY, President Charleston Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair, free of charge, over the railroads terminating at Atlanta, Georgia.

E. HULBERT, Supt. Southern Express Co.
July 17, 1868.

OFFICE PULLMAN, KIMBALL AND RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fair.

N. J. KIMBALL, General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK AND JOURDAN, United States Hotel,
WHITE AND WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

Employment of Females.

The condition of women in Great Britain, in respect to means of employment, is most distressing. A pamphlet lately published in England shows the dreadful effects of competition and over-supply of the labor market upon them. More than two and a half millions of English women are unmarried and forced to earn their own living. No less than 43,964 of these are outdoor agricultural laborers, a kind of employment for which women are entirely unfitted, and which almost inevitably produces moral degradation. There are also nearly a million house servants and fifteen thousand governesses. The condition of the latter may be judged from the fact that hundreds can be found who are willing to accept £25 and £30 per annum for their services, while not very lately no less than three hundred women applied for the situation of nursery governess, in reply to an advertisement which expressly stated that no salary would be given.

When the English telegraph companies were first started, they paid their female clerks a few shillings per week, with a gradual increase until the sum averaged about fourteen shillings. The competition, however, became so great that the wages have since been reduced as low as five shillings a week. In France the case is still worse; for the Government, finding that women could not vote at the elections, has discharged them from all positions in the post office and telegraph, and replaced them with men.

Much of this derth of female employment is caused by the interference of men in female work, as dressmaking, millinary, stay and corset making, and even laundry work. A feeling of prejudice against inferor work also has some effect in driving women into genteeler kinds of employment, like teaching; but, more than anything else, the cause is to be found in the want of capacity of women, arising from their inferior education. The same danger also threatens this country, and can only be avoided by securing proper and thorough training for all females who have to support themselves by their own exertions.

Some very interesting particulars are furnished in the last census of Massachusetts of the variety of occupations pursued by women in that State. Besides the more common kinds of employment mentioned, there are a considerable number which few persons would suppose could be carried on by women. The total number employed in the State was 83,314, divided as follows; 27,393 domestics, 20,152 operatives, 6,210 teachers, 4,381 seamstresses, 12,000 engaged in different trades, 1,119 nurses, 1,154 clerks, 65 artists, 10 authoresses, 48 physicians, 174 storekeepers, and 14 postmistresses. In addition to these, under the head of miscellaneous, were 1,626 persons, including 16 actresses, 2 coast survey, 11 clairvoyants, 1 doll shoe manufacturer, 1 electrician, 1 inventor, 2 maskmakers, 13 peddlers, 1 poet, 2 pillmakers, 1 farmer, 1 innkeeper, 1 editor, 1 sculptor, 9 missionaries, 1 plumber, 6 librarians, and 194 waiters.

The list certainly affords sufficient proof of the adaptability of the sex to different kinds of employment, and is a strong argument in favor of the extreme woman's rights thoery, that the sex should not be restricted to any class of occupations, but allowed to follow their inclinations, the same as men.—*New York Sun.*

SMOKING IN SPAIN.—"Irenæus," in his interesting letters to the New York Observer, sketches one of the peculiarities of Spanish society. Everybody smokes everywhere except in church. It is not interdicted in any department of any railway carriage. Occasionally, in some hotels, I notice the rule posted up in the dining-room, "smoking not allowed." But nobody heeds it. An attempt to enforce it would probably lead to the sudden departure of all the Spanish guests from the house. At the largest and best hotel in Madrid, sixty or seventy persons, ladies and gentlemen, were at dinner (table d'hote), and, in the midst of dinner, between the courses, the gentlemen lighted their cigarettes, smoked them, and resumed their eating. Yet the notice forbidding smoking was in full view, or was until the cloud of smoke obscured it. In the reading-rooms of hotels, oftentimes small and unventilated, nine out of ten are smoking all the time, and it never occurs to one of them that this may be a nuisance to others. I am told (though I never saw it) that at the theatres in Spain, in the midst of the play, the audience smoke in their seats, and if any managers attain to such a moderate height of civilization as to publish a rule restraining the odious habit, the dons of Spain pay no sort of attention to it. All attempts at reform end only in smoke. The church is the only place where the nuisance is excluded. Children smoke at earlier ages than in other countries. It is not uncommon for them to begin at six or even five years of age. Ladies smoke. Not often do we see them with a cigarette in their pretty mouths, on the streets or in the cars, but in the cafe or in the drawing room they enjoy it, as well as in the boudoir and in the bath. By cool fountains in a marble-paved patio among the orange trees, or lolling at noon on silken couches, they love to smoke, and their lords have spoiled their own breaths and taste too effectually to make any objection. When both or either eat garlic it amounts to the same thing.

AMERICAN "LADIES" IN PARIS.—American women who go to Paris ought to be very circumspect in their behavior. But if the following statement, made in a letter to a Berlin paper by Sigismond Kolisch is true, some of them don't do anything of the kind:

There has been considerable talk for several days past, about a flirtation or something worse, going on between a distinguished personage (the Emperor) and a young American girl. Incredible as it may seem, some of these *Americaines* are hankering after the questionable honor of becoming the mistresses of the aforementioned personage. The truth is, the tone of American society in Paris just now is abominable, and the women behave even worse than the men. The latter will shrink from no humiliations in order to gain success to one of the leading clubs to obtain invitations to the fashionable soirees; but the women almost out-strip the priestesses of the *demi-monde* in acts of impropriety and defiance of public opinion. When you, nowadays, see at Bois de Bologne a shocking *decollette* fair one, you may be sure that she is either from the Rue Breda, or an *Americaine*. "*C est Americaine*" is now uttered with a shrug by the representatives of good society, and with a sneer which cannot hurt to the quick all well-wishers to the American Republic.

☞ Thirty-five marriageable daughters of Brigham Young attended the Salt Lake Theatre in a row.

Special Notices.

☞ 98TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXPOSE July 1, 1868. Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL, $300,000,000. Assets, market value, $5,052,880.19. Liabilities, $500,103.55. Net, $4,552,776.64. Total losses paid in 49 years, $23,500,000.00!

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
july25d1m Railroad Block.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEfore the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ GETTING BACK INTO THE UNION is a "big thing" in its way; and Democratic Conventions and Mass Meetings are all very well as far as they go, but the whole of them combined amount to nothing without *Holbrook's Hats*. Imagine a delegate to the Democratic State Convention with a shabby hat! Perfectly inexcusable! So *call at once* at Holbrook's Hat Emporium on Whitehall street. july23d2t

☞ THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga.
J. H. KETNER,
july21d1m Agent.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.
July 19 d

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at........................ 8 o'clock, A M
Close at....................... 12½ o'clock, P M
Open at........................ 2 o'clock, P M
Close at....................... 6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at........................ 8 o'clock, A M
Close at....................... 10 o'clock, A M
feb19—dtf THOS. G SIMMS, P M

Vices of Genius.

Coleridge was such a slave of liquor that he had to be kept an unwilling prisoner by Christopher North on an occasion when some literary performance had to be completed by a certain time, and on that very day, without taking leave of any member of the family, he ran off at full speed down the avenue to Ellary, and was soon hidden, not in the groves of the valley, but in some obscure den, where, drinking among low companions, his magnificent mind was soon brought to the level of the vilest of the vile. When his spree was over he would return to the society of decent men.

DeQuincy was such a slave to the use of opium that his daily allowance was of more importance than eating. An ounce of laudanum a day prostrated animal life during the forenoon. It was no uncommon sight to find him asleep on the rug before the fire in his own room, his head on a book and his arms crossed on his breast. When this torpor from the opium had passed away, he was ready for company until about daylight. In order to show him off, his friends had to arrange their supper parties so that sitting until three or four in the afternoon he might be brought to that point at which in charm of power and conversation he was so truly wonderful.

Burns was not less a drunkard than Coleridge. It was the weakness of Lamb. And who can remember the last days of Poe, without an irrepressible regret? He was on his way to marry a confiding woman, stopped in Baltimore, and was found by a gentleman who knew him in a state of beastly intoxication, unconscious as a log, and died that night in the ravings of delirium tremens.

Douglas Gerrold was a devotee of gin; so also, was Byron. Steele, the brilliant author of the Christian Hero, was a beastly drunkard. Men wrote of him that he would dress himself, kiss his wife and children, tell them a lie about his pressing engagements, heel it over to a groggery called the "Store," and have a revel with his bottle companions.

Rollin says of Alexander the Great that the true position which brought him to his end was wine.

The Empress Elizabeth of Russia was completely brutified by strong liquor. She was often in such a state of bacchic ecstacy during the day that she could not be dressed in the morning, and her attendants would loosely attach her robes, which a few clips of the scissors would disengage in the evening.

Let every man, especially those in public life, who desires to avoid a drunkard's death, remember that he is on the crumbling verge of such an infamy, when he begins to feel that in order to prepare himself, the doctor for consultation, the lawyer for a cause, the clergyman for a sermon, the politician for a speech, he must take a pint of coffee, or a plug of opium; and the self-same moment of that discovery let him put his foot down, raise his hand, and swear that, by the help of God, he will never taste another grain or drop as long as life remains. This is the only safety.

How Napoleon and Eugenie Live.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star writes:

"We hear that their Majesties will remain in perfect seclusion during their sojourn at Fontainbleau. Every morning court carriages are sent to the station to await the arrival of the Minister in attendance on his Majesty, and every evening a despatch arrives from the Prefect of Police giving the Emperor a general report of what may have taken place in Paris during the course of the day, a copy of which is enclosed for the perusal of the Empress. Their majesties go out very early, and walk about the English garden till breakfast, which meal they take in the Salle du Consul at 11 o'clock in company with their son. Their usual sitting room is the Salon Chinois, where is hung Winterhalter's picture of the Empress, seated on the grass surrounded by her ladies. Opposite to it stands Cordier's statue in onyx, bronze, marble and gold, of the negro body. This Salon contains a perfect museum of Chinese curiosities, and amongst other valuables the necklace brought by General Count Palkor to the Empress from the famous Summer Palace at Pekin.

"The Emperor after breakfast transacts business with the Minister in attendance, and then either walks into the town or drives into the forest with the Empress and their suite, in char-a-bancs made to convey eight persons in each. The Imperial family dine at seven in the Galerie de Diane, which Louis XVIII, three years after the return of the Bourbons, had repainted, a fact recorded by that monarch in an inscription on a marble tablet, dated the 28th year of his reign. The Emperor and Empress occupy the suite once inhabited by Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, and subsequently by the First Napoleon, reached by the court in which the Emperor took leave of his Guards. The curtains of the Empress' bedchamber and bed are of green velvet, magnificently embroidered and lined with white satin, the velvet hangings having been presented to Queen Marie Antoinette by the city of Lyons. The Grand Duchess of Russia, now on a visit to the Empress, is living in Madame de Maintenon's suite of rooms, and the Prince Imperial has a small apartment once belonging to Louis XV's master of hounds.

DISLOYAL THAD. STEVENS.—Thad. Stevens is truly disloyal! He gets up in the House of Representatives and tells his Radical followers to their faces that they are a pack of noodles; that the tide has turned against them; that the New York Democratic platform will carry the country; that it ought to carry the country, and that even he, Thad. Stevens, prefers Seymour and Blair on that platform, to Grant and Colfax on the ricketty Chicago invention of Sickles and Schurz!

And so we go! The Democratic policy, you see, is a "disturbing element!" It is working up the whole nest of Radical conspirators. Democrats! the lines of the enemy waver! Close up—forward—charge—and victory!—*N. Y. World.*

ZIMMERMAN & VERBERY,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Corner of Marietta and Broad Sts.,

Have in Store and to Arrive

116 Bbls. SUGAR, Demarara, Porto Rico, Crushed A, and Ex. C.
90 Bxs. CANDLES, Quarters, Halves and Wholes.
100 Kits MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
25 Half Bbls. MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.
55 Bags RIO COFFEE, 23½ @ 27 Cents.
270 Sacks SALT.
FLOUR OF ALL GRADES, By Car Load or Less.

ENGLISH SODA, E. D. CHEESE,
STARCH, SOAPS, SNUFF, MATCHES,
INDIGO, OYSTERS, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, CAPS, SPICES,
CANDIES, MOLASSES,
SYRUPS, &C., &C.

ALL OF WHICH ARE FOR SALE.

Come to see us and we will convince you that

We CAN and WILL Sell CHEAP.
july23- d3t

JEWELRY!

ER LAWSHE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

HAVING fitted up my New Establishment on Whitehall steet in the most elegant manner, I am now stocking it with one of the most extensive and beautiful lots of

JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &C.,

Ever seen in Georgia. Enjoying, as I do, special trade relations with a house in New York, I shall henceforth be enabled to sell goods in my line

At New York Prices.

And I shall at all times keep on hand as pleasing an assortment of THE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT in Jewelry, as can be found in any establishment this side of New York. I shall also keep constantly on hand a full supply of genuine

Silver Table Ware!

Fancy Articles for the Toilet, Spectacles, Silver and Gold Thimbles, and a host of pretty things too numerous to mention. My

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

As heretofore, will receive my personal attention, and with the assistance of none but the most Competent Workmen, I shall, at all times, be prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the very best style of the art of mechanism. Call and see me.

ER LAWSHE,
july22d2w Whitehall Street.

DAVIS' HALL.

Lessee & Manager, John Templeton.

SPECIAL SUMMER SEASON
—BY—
THE STAR ARTISTES
OF THE
CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH THEATRES!

Wednesday Evening, July 22d,
AND
Every Night Announced!
SELECT ATTRACTIONS!!
FAVORITE AMUSEMENT FOR ALL!
Coolest Place in the South.

☞ See Summer Prices. Admission 50 Cents. Reserved seats 75 Cts. Children 25 Cents. Galleries 25 Cents.
july21-d1w

NOTHING

WILL BE LEFT

UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,

LEATHER

AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, coner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
July 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

RANDALL'S

PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1 00

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
july15-d1m Marietta, Ga

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. M. W. VILLIPIGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.
TERMS—$10 00 per month. July19-d

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Just Received at
CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowes Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.
july2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

$20.000 WORTH OF FRESH and desirable GOODS, under the Hammer and at private sale at

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:

100 Dozen Damask, Linen and Huck Towels.
35 Dozen Damask Napkins,
50 Pieces Fine Swiss and Organdie,
40 Pieces Irish Linen—very cheap,
30 Pieces Grenadine—25 cents per yard,
25 Pieces Plain Jaconet, all colors—25 cents.
10 Dozen French Linen Table Cloths—$1 50,
20 Dozen Hoop Skirts, less than factory price,
10 Rolls China Matting,
30 Pieces Cassimere,
250 Dozen English Hose and Half Hose, Lesti and Cote,

Besides an endless quantity of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes. All fresh and in good order, and must be closed out.

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO

☞ Private Sales Every Day. Due Notice will be given when Auctions Commence.
june23

F. CORRA,
Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,
WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,
Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,
TOBACCO,
PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,
Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Parafine Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salid Oil,
European and American Cheese.
Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
july4-d1m

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER
MANUFACTORY
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
june 20—dtf

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,
WINDOW GLASS
Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
june 16–d3m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the City Hall in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of August next, that splendid plantation, situated at the junction of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers, containing 800 acres, more or less, known as "the Love place." A large part of which is bottom of the first quality, and in a fine state of cultivation, making it one of the most valuable Plantations of its size in Upper Georgia,

Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, and undoubted security.

For further particulars enquire of Brown & Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
july11-dtds ALEX. S. ATKINSON.

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA,...................GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. june 20-3m

---

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,
At New York Prices.
Turning and Scroll Sawing
DONE TO ORDER.
Lumber Dressed,
AND
TONGUED AND GROOVED,
AND
Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.
LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—c Atlanta, Ga.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 26, 1868.

Trade was somewhat improved yesterday in all departments, and large preparation has been made to supply the demand of all those who may wish to make purchases to-day. Corn was held stiff yesterday at $1 25. Bacon has not been very active, but prices have been held up at quotations. The demand for Flour has been very good and sales have been very considerable. But little has been done in Wheat for the last week. We would again suggest the policy to the farmers of putting their crops on the market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$ 18½	@ 18½
Clear Ribbed Sides		@ 18½
Plain Hams	17	@ 18
Canvassed Hams	21	@ 23
Shoulders	14½	@ 15
LARD—		
In Barrels		@ 20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@
BEESWAX—		
Common	34	@ 36
Choice Yellow	38	@ 40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.75	@ 5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	1.20	@ 1.25
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@ 5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@ 6 25
Fancy do do	6.50	@ 7 00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel		@ 1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.20	@
Barley	2 25	@ 2.50
Rye		@
Oats	1.65	@ 1.70
Wheat, White	2.00	@ 2 25
Red	1 80	@ 2,00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs		@ 1.50
Timothy	1 40	@ 1.50
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.75
Liverpool		@ 3.00
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		@ 5½
Pittsburg bar		@ 6
Sheet Iron	10	@ 12
Nail Rod	10	@ 14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50	@ 8 50
NAILS—		
4s to 60s		@ 6.75
3s common		@ 7.75
3s fine		@10 00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@ 25
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00	@ 2 10
Osnaburgs	18	@ 21
4 4 Sheetings		17
⅞ Shirtings		14
¾ Shirtings		12
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak sole, per lb		@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	28	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00	@75 00
Amercan calf skins per dozen	36 00	@40 00
Upper leather per dozen	40 00	@45 00
Harness leather per lb	40	@ 50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55	@ 60
New Orleans	85	@ 95
Syrup per gallon	90	@ 1.25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@ 20
Clarified per lb	17	@ 18½
New Orleans	14	@ 17
Demerara	16½	@ 17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	45	@ 50
Adamantine	20	@ 21
Tallow		@ 15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@ 8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@ 6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13½	@ 14
SOAP—		
Bar	8	@ 15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel		@26 00
No. 2 per barrel		@20 00
No. 3 per barrel		@17 00
No. 1 in half barrels		@13 00
No. 2 in half barrels		@11 00
No 3 in half barrels		@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@ 4 00
No 2 in kitts		@ 3 50
No. 3 in kitts		@ 3 25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10	@ 12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano		@90 00
Reid's Phosphate		@50 00
Patapsco Guano		@75 00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@ 2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@ 3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	40	@ 50
Medium	60	@ 20
Good medium	75	@ 80
Fine	85	@ 1 00
Choice	1,10	@ 1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ½ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 44 cents.
SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents.
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1 25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a..
C R. R. & B. Co.	98a..	Farmers & Mechan	9a..
Marine Bank Ga.	98a..	Bank of Commerce	4a..
Bank Middle Ga.	98a..	Bank of Columbus.	6a..
Bank of Athens	a55	Manufact. Macon	15a..
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a..
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a..
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a..
Bank State Ga	a20	Northwestern B'k	1a..
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a..

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a..
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a2
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a24	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma		Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@ 85
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M. & W. Pt Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	75@ 80
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	82@ 84
Georgia 7 per cent	93@ 95
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@ 72
Tennessee Coupons	70@ 75
South Carolina Bonds, old	60@ 62
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@ 55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@ 85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@ 86
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95 @100
Augusta Bonds	70@ 75
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@ 84
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	76@ 80
Fulton County Bonds	75@ 80
City Checks, Atlanta	85 @ 90
County Checks, Fulton	75@ 82
United States 5 20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95 @100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by
REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

LIME, LIME, Sole Agents for Rogers' Bird's Eye Lime, the best Lime for ALL purposes brought to this market. A good supply, fresh from Kiln, constantly on hand. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon — Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

GEORGIA, DEKALB COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Asa W. Howard and Samuel Potts, administrators of James M. Brantley, deceased, represent to the Court, in their petition duly filed and entered on record, that they have fully administered James M. Brantley's estate:

This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors, to show cause, if any they have, why said administrators should not be discharged from their administration and receive letters of dismission on the first Monday in October, 1868.

Given under my hand and official signature, this March 31, 1868.

J. B. WILSON, Ordinary.
mar23—w6m Printer's fee $4.50

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA,..........GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK,

PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re leased and renovated the entire house, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner Charges fair and moderate Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16 d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. E. SASSEEN,
B. W. YORK,
B. T. JOURDAN,
ATLANTA, GA.

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-d3m

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its [illegible] traveling public. The [illegible] 1856, and [illegible] the "first class" Hotels of the country. [illegible] never been [illegible] increasing in prosperity [illegible] successful [illegible] Recent improvements [illegible] House, [illegible] tors, have [illegible] ries [illegible] the convenience of the traveling public, situated [illegible] the Passenger Depot, [illegible] few steps [illegible] trained servants [illegible] Proprietors [illegible] tain the [illegible] Special attention [illegible] who may [illegible] away [illegible] will secure a liberal share of [illegible] age.

june16-d1m

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH...................GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S C

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.

june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16 3m Proprietors.

Tennessee House,

ROME, : : : GEORGIA,

J. A. Stansbury,

july1-d1m Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE,

DALTON.......................GEORGIA,

BY J. D. CAMPBELL,

(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)
july1-d1m

HUSON HOUSE,

KINGSTON.........................GEORGIA.

COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.
july1-d1m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET........ATLANTA, GA.
mar27—d1y

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,600!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 26, 1868.

Letter of Hon. S. J. Tilden, Chairman New York State Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1868.

J. D. Hoover, Esq., Chairman, etc:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 15th, inviting me to address a Democratic ratification meeting, to be held in Washington to-morrow, is received. I regret that engagements, which I am not able to defer, render it impossible for me to be present on so interesting an occasion.

The political contest now begun is, in my judgment, the most important ever waged upon this continent.

The great theatre of that contest will be the populous and powerful commonwealths which stretch from the Hudson to the Mississippi. The people of these commonwealths, by their votes next November, will practically determine the fate of constitutional freedom in the New World. I believe that they will determine it in conformity with the traditions of our race and the principles of our institutions. I believe that the public opinion of these great States is ripe to demand a complete change in the policy of the Federal Government as carried on for four years past by an intolerant Congressional majority, against the unavailing but patriotic resistance of President Johnson.

I believe this because I recognize two grand and predominant ideas moving the popular mind to demand such a change.

These are JUSTICE TO THE PEOPLE and ECONOMY IN THE GOVERNMENT.

JUSTICE TO THE PEOPLE! This is threatened by a Senatorial oligarchy, which, having already absorbed into itself the powers expressly declared by the Constitution to the judicial and to the executive branches of the Government, seeks now to perpetuate itself by a system which Senators of straw, nominated to order by three millions of newly-enfranchised negroes, shall exert twice as much political power as the representatives of thirteen millions and a half of our own race, ruling the great belt of the Union between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Lakes!

ECONOMY IN THE GOVERNMENT! This is impossible under a system which, with its cognate systems, annually consumes a sum nearly equivalent to all the net earnings of labor, and all the net income of capital in our country; and which in a time of peace, maintaining martial law over one half the Republic, devotes eleven millions of dollars a month to the support of a standing army, in addition to the pensions, to the cost of the navy, to the outlay on the public debt, and to the general expenses of a civil administration requiring an official force, such as in former and happier times Americans were wont to regard as the exclusive curse and calamity of the military and despotic monarchies of Europe.

The people of this country are too intelligent to expect either justice to themselves or economy in their government from the chosen and willing military agents of Congressional usurpation. The American army, whose history and whose achievements are the nation's pride and boast, has been endeared to the nation's heart, not as the sword of power, but as the shield of the people. The head of that army to-day has done injustice to its gallant past, by accepting from an usurping Congress functions expressly conferred by the Constitution upon the highest civil magistracy of the nation.

The American people, and the soldiers of America, who are also the citizens of America, will have no such leader in the work of reconstituting civil liberty throughout this country.

They demand a leader who shall represent their deliberate attachment to the principles of free government, and their deliberate resolve to see those principles vindicated and maintained, their deliberate purpose to effect a thorough and sweeping change in the existing condition of public affairs. Such a leader we now set before them.

The nominations which you are about to ratify represent the final, harmonious judgment of the first truly National Convention held in this country for eight years past. They attest alike the voice of the great North demanding justice, economy, and the Constitution, and the voice of the South accepting fully and in good faith our dissoluble Union, with all its obligations, hopes and duties.

The Democratic party, in whose name that Convention assembled, invite all who think with us the same things concerning our common country" to rally around our standard as equals, friends and brothers.

In this great contest we shall wage no war of defense. We carry our arms into Africa.

And, speaking from an experience of more than thirty years of political observation and political action, I do not hesitate to say that in no Presidential conflict since the days of Andrew Jackson have omens of victory to any party or any cause been so clear, so numerous, and so inspiring as those which now cheer the party of the National Democracy to battle in the cause of American liberty.

With much respect, truly yours,

S. J. TILDEN.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

en. F. P. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The following is a copy of Gen. Blair's tter of acceptance of the Democratic mination for Vice President, which has st been received:

en. G. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportuty of replying to your letter notifying e of my nomination for Vice President the United States by the National Demratic Convention, recently held in the y of New Yoak.

I accept, without hesitation, the nominan tendered in a manner so gratifying, d give you and the committee my thanks the very kind and complimentary lanage in which you have conveyed to me e decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions opted by the Convention, and most corlly concur in every principle and sentint they announce. My opinions upon the questions which discriminate the eat contending parties, have been freely pressed on all suitable occasions, and I not deem it necessary at this time to terate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns clear and cannot be obscured or disted by the sophistries of our adversaries. ey all resolve themselves into the old ever recurring struggle of a few to sorb the political power of the nation. is effort, under every conceivable name disguise, has always characterized the ponents of the Democratic party, but at time has the attempt assumed so open daring a shape as in this contest. The versaries of the Constitutional Government, in defiance of the express language he Constitution, have erected a milita- despotism in ten States of the Union; e taken from the President the power ted in him by the supreme law, and e deprived the Supreme Court of its isdiction. The right of trial by jury that great writ of right, the habeas pus, the shields of safety for every citi- , and which have descended to the ited States from the earliest traditions ur ancestors, and which our revoluary fathers fought to secure to their terity forever in the fundamental char- of our liberties, have been ruthlessly npled under foot by the fragment a Congress. Whole States and munities of people of our race been attainted, convicted, conned and deprived of their rights itizens, without presentment, trial witness, but by Congressional enent of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiof the constitutional prohibition deg to a full and loyal Congress the auty to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping power substituted as electors in place of the men of your own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in iddleness with the public money, combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau and the emissaries of conspirators in other States; and to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal, in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of this year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people of the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims, "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement that heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of the sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as "revolutionists" by the partizans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States has condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these measures by the election of a Democratic candidate for President they must not be disturbed, although decided to be unconstitutional by the supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a faction of a Congress, re-enforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is "revolutionary" to execute the will of the people. It is "revolutionary" in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. This false construction of the vital principles of our Government is the last resort of those who would sway and supersede our time honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that model warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Report of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

OFFICE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1868.

To His Excellency, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor, Atlanta, Georgia:

I have the honor to hand you a statement of the earnings, expenses and financial condition of this road for the nine months ending 30th ultimo.

I also submit, for your inspection and satisfaction, several tables made up from the books of the Road by Mr. Owen Lynch, General Book-Keeper, from which I deduce the following results, and place them in a form that will be more readily comprehended by persons indisposed to examine very critically into such matters.

The gross earnings for the nine months were:

From Freights	$518,734 85	
From Passengers	185,339 35	
From Mails	13,750 00	
From other sources	1,004 49	
		$718,828 69
Expenses as per tables		476,933 15
Nett earnings		$241,859 54

In the above expenses there is charged from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars that properly belongs to construction, and is usually charged as extraordinary expenses, but as the effect and result are the same to the State we have not cared to separate the items.

On examination of my report for the year ending 30th September, 1867, you will see that, after providing for all our indebtedness, we had left

the sum of	$ 31,288 13
Received for gross earnings for nine months	718,828 60
We owe bal's to connecting roads to June 30, 1868	19,716 57
We owe bal's to our own Agents to June 30, 1868	26 02
	$769,859 41

To balance the above income we have paid:

Current Expenses	$476,933 15
On Account Old Debts	7 892 59
Extraordinary Expenses	20,179 23
Materials on Hand paid for	87,237 23
Due us from Conn'g Roads	33,735 81
Due from former Agents	7,431 86
Due from present Agents	4,479 48
Due from U. S Government	4,735 32
Due from Post Office Dep't	4,312 50
Due from State of Georgia	111,935 82
Cash in hands of Treasurer	10,986 42
	$769,859 41

This makes the exact financial condition of the Road on 30th of June, 1868, as follows:

We have Material on Hand, ready for use and paid for		$ 87,237 22
We have due us from connecting Roads, (mostly since paid)		33,735 81
We have due from former Agents		7,431 86
We have due from present Agents		4,479 48
We have due from U. S. Government		4,735 32
We have due from Post Office Dep't		4,312 50
We have due from State of Georgia		111,935 82
Cash in hands of Treasurer		10,986 42
		$264,854 44
We owe to Connecting Roads to June 30, 1868	$19,716 57	
We owe to our own Agents	26 02	
		$19,742 59
		$245,111 85

The account current herewith rendered by the General Book-Keeper shows that we have paid into the Treasury, and on account of the State of Georgia, out of the earnings and effects of the Road during the last nine months, the sum of $373,189 42, and that whereas, at the commencement of the nine months, the Road was indebted to the State the sum of $261,253 60, now the State is due the Road the sum of $111,935 82.

There is a large amount of litigation now embarrassing the Road, growing out of matters occurring previous to my administration, and mostly during the war. These cases have had my most vigilant care and attention, and unless watched with equal or more vigilance, will result unjustly and very injuriously to the interests of the tax payers of the State.

I have thus far been unable to understand why the State Convention of 1865 should be required to repudiate, and did repudiate bonds and other debts created in the service of the late war, and yet by the Courts be held liable for damages accruing to individuals, soldiers and other parties mostly residing out of the State who were engaged in the same struggle. The crippled, the maimed, the widow and the orphan, now struggling for existence, should not be taxed to pay damages to others not a whit more unfortunate than themselves, nor can I comprehend why the soldier, or the speculator sympathizing with the rebellion, and damaged while in pursuit of his object, should be entitled to compensation any more than the widow and the orphan of him who died facing the enemy, or by disease contracted in the service of his country. We were all by common consent aboard the same ship, and if you compensate the one, you necessarily do so at the expense of the other.

With regard to the Road, embracing all its departments in its varied interests and its necessary complications with connecting roads and competing lines, and the way and manner in which the officers and employees have discharged their complicated and arduous duties, I have not one word to say. Our works are before the owners of the Road and the public, and whatever judgment may be meted out to us, we shall therewith be content.

Any other information you may need, or other details that may be satisfactory to you in assuming the responsibilities of your office with regard to the Road, will be cheerfully furnished, so far as in my power, at any time you may indicate.

Truly and respectfully,

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Superintendent.

☞ September next will be remarkable for the three Congresses to be held in Europe. First is the Working Men's International, which is to open at Brussels on the first of that month; then in the middle of the month, that of Peace, at Bearne; and finally, the Students' Congress, at Liege or Malines.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

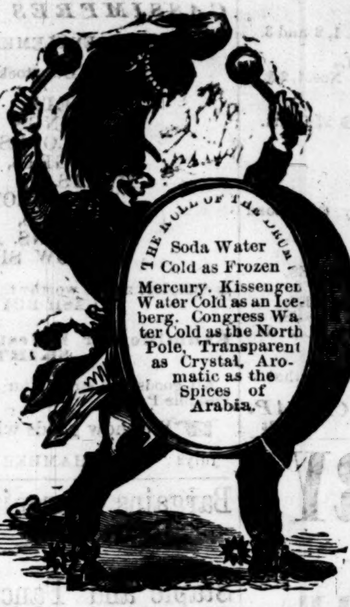
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, AND DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metalic Paint.


THE ROLL OF THE DRUM
Soda Water Cold as Frozen Mercury. Kissengen Water Cold as an Iceberg. Congress Water Cold as the North Pole, Transparent as Crystal, Aromatic as the Spices of Arabia.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant.* Prices *Low for Cash.*

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,
Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

July21-d

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

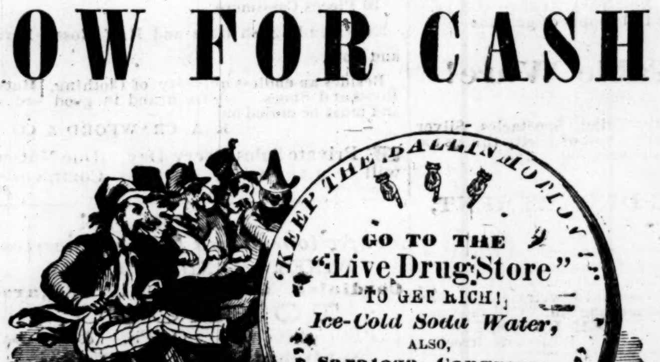
—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☞



☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☞

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

July 8, 1868.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

—:o:—

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES,)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

july2—d3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street........Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction.

july3-d2m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.

W. G. PETERS & CO.

july10-d1m

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachstree street,

ATLANTA, GA.

june 16—d3m

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.......ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlantic Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
General Ticket Agent.

june4-d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.

W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.

W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.

Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.

Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance	$18.00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance	18.00
School of Design, each branch	7 50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from ecah pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Uuniversitis?

We will see.

June 12—dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo, C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 22, Exchange Place; John T Metcalfe, M. D. 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres'nt. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.

June16—d1aw3m

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at *General Ticket Office, Atlanta.*

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.

may5—d3m

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York, Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.

may5—d3m

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

june16-d3m

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS,

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel.

april—d1y

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.33 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4. A. M., conecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 2.15 A. M., Kingston 5.23 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation.

may11—d

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA ....GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watauoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street.

apr10—

HERRING & LEYDEN.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market

HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
8-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

mar20—

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a coourtnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAFER.

June 17—d4m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES!

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street.........New York.

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO. FILE & SAW MANUFACTURERS

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and figures.

aug21—d1y

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.

For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

apr10—